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# LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—August 1, 1919.

BLOWS AT PROFITEERING.  
NEW AGREEMENT OF FRENCH TYPOS.  
TEACHERS' AGENCIES.  
WAR CHANGES COST OF LIVING.  
BACKED BY MORAL FORCE.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL  
AND  
CALIFORNIA STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR



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### Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay. Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue. Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.

Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.

Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Steuart.

Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.

Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.

Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.

Beer Drivers—177 Capp.

Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boller Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.

James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.

Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.

Bottlers No. 283—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.

Bottle Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.

Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Broom Makers—Meet 3rd Tuesday.

Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.

Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.

Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters, 1083—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.

Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.

Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. P. Hall. Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market. Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building. Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny. Cooks No. 44—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursday nights, 328 Mission. Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero. Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia. Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Steuart. Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building. Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m. Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay. Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary. Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple. Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple. Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple. Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m. Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Secy., 1114 Mission. Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple. Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 4th Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple. Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco. Janitors—Meet 1st Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays. Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building. Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Mailers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple. Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple. Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight. Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight. Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway. Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple. Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple. Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 p. m., in Labor Temple. Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant. Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple. Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall. Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229. Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple. Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple. Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk. Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk. Riggers and Stvedores—Meet Mondays, 74 Polson street. Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay. Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple. Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero. Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero. Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple. Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building. Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays. Shipyard Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple. Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple. Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 29—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building. Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple. Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple. Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m. Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue. Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant. Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple. Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia. Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight. Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont. Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg. Undertakers—John Driscoll, Secy., 741 Valencia. United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple. United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple. United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangels Hall, 24th and Folsom. United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue. Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 3 p. m.; 228 Mission. Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market. Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant. Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St. Water Workers—Labor Temple. Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple. Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.



Market at Fifth  
San Francisco

## Blows at Profiteering

The sudden termination of the war left Uncle Sam with a staggering supply of goods, materials, vehicles, and other articles on hand. The French government as well as private concerns have purchased such supplies at more than one billion dollars. These consist of typewriters, automobiles, safety pins, locomotives, buttons, shoes, plows, tractors, clothing, canned goods, meats, maps, goods, etc., all of which by distribution into common channels of trade will serve to advertise and make known the products of American manufacture and in time benefit our foreign trade.

Immense stores of food products are being sold at cost price or less by the United States Government in this country. While any one may bid on these goods, the immense quantities for sale have necessitated the adoption of the policy of selling such goods in carload lots. By availing themselves of the opportunity consumers may form organizations for the purchase and distribution of such foodstuffs.

Owing, however, to the lack of initiative or ability to form emergency organizations to deal with the opportunity, the Government has also adopted the policy of selling certain surplus foodstuffs to the general public in any quantities however small through the instrumentality of the heads or mayors of municipalities.

Through the co-operation of the mayor, the board of supervisors, the Labor Council and Building Trades Council officers, and the press, a system of requisitioning through the mayor has been established, enabling any person to purchase such quantities as they desire. Supervisors Chas. A. Nelson, Mulvihill and Hilmer have also secured the free services of the Emporium, which will sell these foodstuffs at cost price to the general public. At first bacon and canned tomatoes will be sold at retail and cost price by the Emporium.

The articles to be sold are:

1—A good quality bacon, inspected and passed upon by the Board of Health and the Supervisors' food committee—at 34 cents a pound. The bacon is said to retail today at 55 cents and 60 cents a pound.

2—Solid pack, 2½-lb. cans of Del Monte tomatoes, at 13¾ cents a can, or \$1.65 a dozen. These tomatoes are quoted at \$1.80 wholesale, and retail at 20 cents a can up.

For the benefit of housewives who are able to keep on hand but a small amount of meat at a time, the bacon will be cut into slabs weighing from 4 to 7 pounds.

In order to keep grocers from laying in large quantities of the canned goods and re-selling them at a profit, not more than a case will be sold to any one person.

But the problem of beating down the cost of living will have to be approached from other angles.

The San Francisco Labor Council has decided to take steps which may result in striking a blow at the system which permits of profiteering, exorbitant prices and distribution to the public of inferior commodities labeled in such a manner as to deceive wilfully or otherwise. The plan would cause legislation to be enacted by Congress and the several States compelling

the labeling of all containers of foodstuffs, articles of manufacture and commodities of any nature with the date of growth, origin, production or manufacture. If placed in storage, the date of such storage would be imprinted thereon.

The last meeting of the Council ordered that resolutions on the subject be forwarded to Congress and the Legislatures of the States. The lawmakers of the country are asked in the resolutions to place a time limit within which these commodities shall be placed in the hands of the ultimate consumer under penalty of confiscation, fine or both.

### DEFEAT FOR ONE-BIG-UNION.

The election of William Short to succeed himself as president of the Washington Federation of Labor is a mark of the determination of Washington labor to follow a constructive, progressive course without resort to radical destructive tactics.

"The labor movement in Washington will continue to be a progressive, aggressive organization; but it is not yet and will not get into the hands of the ultra-radical destructionists," said Short, commenting on his re-election.

Short regards his election as a repudiation of the "one big union" idea. He was elected by a vote of 444 to 278. L. W. Buck, described as a "constructive socialist," was elected secretary over the incumbent, Charles Perry Taylor.

Short's opponents went into the convention confident of defeating him. But from the start Short began winning support from his opponents until when election finally came it was certain he would win easily.

"The issue was clean cut," was Short's comment. "Those who proposed to tear down by fair means or foul were defeated overwhelmingly. We are strong to go ahead now constructively, for progress."

The victory of Short is regarded as of the utmost significance throughout the Northwest. Short was appointed by Samuel Gompers as a member of the first American labor mission to Europe in 1917 and served with distinguished ability on that mission.

### A SPOKANE PLAN.

Organized labor in Spokane has evolved an idea that is new, in the Pacific Northwest at all events, and is taking vigorous action to put the plan into effect.

A social organization has been formed with membership confined to union men, for the purpose of raising funds to purchase 15 or 20 acres at one of the nearby resort lakes to constitute a summer camp for organized workingmen and their families.

Within a couple of hours' run of Spokane there are no fewer than 60 beautiful lakes ranging in size from mountain tarns to Lake Pend Oreille, one of the largest inland bodies of water in the United States. On the banks of one of these bodies of water the union men will found a community camp, erect summer cottages, have a ball ground and prepare for a summer's outing which it is believed will have a far-reaching effect in bringing the families of union members of all crafts together effectively. Spokane has been remarkably free from labor disputes of every description.

### TALK OF GENERAL STRIKES.

By Chester M. Wright.

The American Federation of Labor has not indulged in general strike threats. It has no general strike failures to its credit.

England, France, Italy—these talked about general strikes to be held July 21.

There was no general strike in any of these countries.

Today explanations are being made.

In France the strike was called off on the Saturday prior to July 21.

In Italy it was not called off, but it failed to materialize.

In England it seems to have merely faded out. There has been a great deal of talk about general strikes in the past few months.

Persons who like to think about turning the world overnight into a fairy palace have been talking general strike continuously.

On this continent there have been some demonstrations which have been called general strikes.

Winnipeg and Seattle, to mention examples.

If these demonstrations have gained anything definite, the gain has not been made clear.

The cause of labor is too great, too serious, too much the cause of life itself, to be made the sport of every whim that comes along. It is too serious to be trifled with by every excited nimble-wit that blows into town.

The American Federation of Labor has not indulged in any talk about general strikes. It has gone on with solid building, without fireworks.

There may come a time when the American Federation of Labor will talk general strike, but when that time comes, it is safe to predict that the fate of humanity will be at stake in some great overpowering issue, and when that strike comes it will not be a flue. And when it is over something will be settled.

The general strike has got to be a flash-word in the mouth of every irresponsible in the world. In a great many cases, in view of recent events, it has also got to be a good bit of a bluff. As a threat it will not last long.

Politicians have dragged in the general strike threat as a potential political weapon when they failed to win by the ballot. This has been true particularly in Europe.

With the world afflicted as the world never before was afflicted, with millions crying for the succor that can come only through the constructive effort of a world united in helpfulness, wild persons go hither and yon in a distracting effort to raze yet lower a structure already perilously near the ground.

Sad truth, too, that these fanatical persons are too often aided and urged on by employers who are reckless and thoughtless and selfish and brutal.

But the wilderness of oratory and threat and destructive counsel has got to come to an end soon and there will be nothing left to tear down and nothing left from which to build up.

All of the world's sanity is needed—all of the world's constructive genius. None is contributing more mightily in that direction than the American Federation of Labor. It indulges in no threats, wastes no time with destructive policies. It builds.

**NEW AGREEMENT OF FRENCH TYPOS.**

To clarify the meaning and application of the general eight-hour law passed recently by the French Parliament, the following agreement was signed June 11, 1919, by a mixed commission representing the Central Committee of the Federation of Bookprinters and the Union of Master-printers. The text of the agreement as published in "L'Information ouvrière et sociale" and translated reads as follows:

Agreement, between L'Union Syndicale des Maitres Imprimeurs de France, established at Paris, 117 boulevard Saint-Germain, represented by its president, Mr. Bourdel, and Messrs. Danel, Douin, Lefort-Lavauzelle, Longuet, Motti, members of the Central Committee, party of the first part, and (1) La Federation Francaise des Travailleurs du Livre, established at Paris, 62 rue Saint-Antoine, represented by its general secretary, Mr. Keufer, and Messrs. Hamelin, Journaux, Laugeronne, members of the Central Committee, and (2) La Federation Nationale de la Lithographie, du Papier, et des Parties Similaires, established at Paris, Bourse du Travail, 3, rue du Chateau-d'Eau, represented by its general secretary, Mr. Pichon, its treasurer, Mr. Richard, and Mr. Pinget, of the Central Committee, parties of the second part.

Pursuant and by virtue of the provisions of the Law of April 23, 1919, it is agreed as follows:

Basis of application of the law.—The eight-hour law shall be put into effect on and after July 1, 1919, at the latest; but said date may be advanced in cities where the organizations of employers and employees agree temporarily on condition that such agreements be subject to revision when brought to the notice of the organizations affected.

In the liberated districts supplementary agreements may be entered into between employers and employees' organizations in such districts for putting the law into effect at a later date.

Definition of working time.—The working time shall commence and end strictly at a given signal, in conformity with the schedule posted in the workshops. The time of coming to and going from work shall be strictly observed, and tolerances of whatever nature shall be prohibited.

Distribution of hours by weekly, two-weekly or other periods.—The board of printers and other trades in the printing industry shall fix the daily hours of labor within the legal limits, in accordance with the rules adopted by each craft, to-wit:

A.—In typographical and lithographical shops, weekly hours shall be distributed as follows:

1. Eight hours working time per day; or
2. Forty-five or forty-four hours during five days of the week, and three or four hours on the sixth day;

B.—In photo-engraving shops or similar plants:

The hours fixed above or equivalent arrangement of hours but the working time shall not exceed nine hours in any one day.

The aforesaid hours of labor shall apply to all employees in the above mentioned workshops or establishments.

Gradual introduction of hour scale.—Each establishment is permitted for its own convenience until January 1, 1920, to establish supplementary hour regulations not in conflict with temporary legal exemptions, but no such supplementary schedule shall during said period exceed two hours per day.

A.—Permanent exemptions.—These exemptions apply to shop employees, foremen, teamsters, persons employed as janitors, cleaners of machines and material, whose hours of labor shall, in case of accident or other eventuality, not exceed by more than two hours the number of hours required by the general body of employees in the establishment.

B.—Temporary exemptions.—(1) In case of extraordinary increase of business or seasonal orders:

(a) One hundred hours per year, with a maximum of two hours per day.

(b) Fifteen Sundays, as provided by the act of July 13, 1906.

(2) Obligatory hours of labor to meet exigencies of national welfare, or due to accident or impending danger.

Duration of time of the Agreement.—The above agreement shall remain in force and effect until January 1, 1922, except that upon notice given before October 1, 1921, it shall be in force and effect by tacit renewal for another period of one year.

Regular and special hours of labor.—Normal working hours shall be those between 7 to 19 o'clock (7 a. m. to 7 p. m.) Special hours of labor are those between 19 and 7 o'clock (7 p. m. to 7 a. m.)

Special hours of labor shall be compensated for at 25 per cent extra pay, unless they are classified as supplementary hours in which case they shall be paid for according to the schedule fixed below.

Supplementary hours.—Supplementary hours are:

Hours worked beyond the hour scale posted in the workshops. They shall be compensated for by increased pay as follows:

(a) Weekdays: The first two hours at the rate of 33 per cent; the following two hours at the rate of 50 per cent; thereafter, at the rate of 100 per cent.

(b) Sundays and legal holidays: Till noon, at the rate of 50 per cent increase in pay. After the noon hour, increase at the rate of 100 per cent.

General Stipulations.—The contracting parties agree to the following principles:

1. The employees shall with sympathy and good will adapt themselves to mechanical developments and betterments in methods of working in order that production, notwithstanding the reduction in hours, may keep pace with the demands of the general interests and welfare of the industry.

2. Conditions of labor and wages paid to French workers shall apply equally to foreign workers.

3. Fixing of wages for special crafts and for districts between respective local organizations of employers and employees to be with the end in view of reaching minimum national wage standards.

Mixed permanent commission.—There shall be established a mixed permanent commission, consisting of two divisions: 1, The typographical section; 2, the lithographical section. They shall function separately and take cognizance of questions arising in their respective fields, and to solve, whenever the case occurs, problems growing out of the manner of application of the law of April 23, 1919, in the liberated districts.

Before the enactment of the general eight-hour law by the Parliament the workers in the printing industry worked under conditions of from nine to ten hours per day.

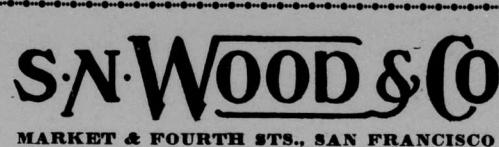
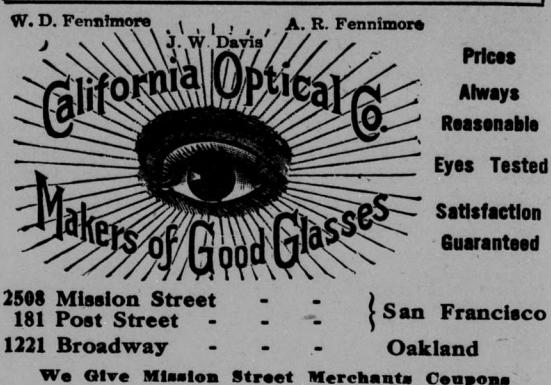
The man who is above his job is equally as much out of place as the man who is below his job. It is of these two classes that will be found the man who hesitates to join the union. An efficient worker always takes pride in his employment, no matter of what craft he may be, and he is of sufficient intelligence to comprehend the advantage of organization to his craft and to the promotion of its standard.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear—at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms.

We Allow \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.



UNION MADE CLOTHES  
FOR UNION MEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



HOT WATER AT THE SCRATCH OF A MATCH

GAS WATER HEATERS  
DO THE WORK

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

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San Francisco District  
445 SUTTER STREET  
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**TEACHERS' AGENCIES.**

Why teachers' agencies are opposed to the continuation of U. S. Free Employment Service is made manifest in a letter addressed to the Denver Labor Bulletin and published in said journal last week. The letter is from Theodosia A. Raines, the head of the Woman's Division of the U. S. Employment Service, and reads in part as follows:

Last month a man at the head of a private fee charging agency in Denver, wrote a letter to one of our Congressmen protesting against the continuance of the U. S. Employment Service and particularly against the work being done for the teachers. He said in part: "I operated a teachers' department in connection with my business for eight years. We received commissions averaging between \$40.00 and \$90.00 each from teachers whom we placed in positions, and we did the largest teachers-agency business in the West. I had the best teachers-agency man of whom I know in charge of my department and yet I could not make that department pay and had to cut it out. I lost \$1800 one year in my teachers' department and \$2000 the last year I operated it. I am merely telling you this to show how expensive it is to secure positions for teachers. The expense is in the drawing up of long typewritten reports on applicants investigating their references from school boards, and submitting expensive reports on a large number of applicants for each position but being successful in filling only a few because school boards consider so many applications when they have a position to fill. The work must also be crowded into about four months in the spring and early summer when teachers are engaged for the ensuing year. I, for one, can not see why it is necessary for the government to go to an expense of \$40 to \$90 each, to secure advancement in salary for teachers or for technical men, bookkeepers or stenographers, as will be the case if the government goes into this technical, commercial and educational employment business."

As the Congressman was kind enough to send me a copy of the agency man's letter, I had the opportunity of refuting his statement concerning our bureau. There are no "long type-written reports" to be gotten up concerning applicants, as Washington furnishes us with printed material for gathering data concerning our candidates and all we do is to enclose it in franked envelopes. Thus there is no extra expense to the office.

Another matter the gentleman did not know when he wrote his letter is that the object of the Women's Division is to serve all women in all walks of life—from the lowest paid worker to the highest salaried executive. We do not separate teachers from any other workers and so it does not cost the government any more to place teachers than it does day workers.

We have co-operating with us in this work the seven colleges and normals of the state, one person from each school having been appointed by Washington at a salary of one dollar a year. Thus we have a state-wide organization for the placement of teachers. So far as we know, Colorado is the only state that has all its colleges working with the U. S. Employment Service.

The following statistics will give you an idea as to our accomplishment in the placement of teachers. On one day we had fifty calls for teachers, ranging in salary from \$65 to \$200 per month. Superintendents are coming in our office all the time saying that they want to take their teachers from us and that it has been a dream of theirs to have the state or government start such an office as ours for the aid of the teachers. In the month of June alone, we had 404 teachers register with us; we had 475 places for teachers listed with us; we referred 513 teach-

ers to positions, and we placed 93 teachers. Taking the average commission as mentioned in the above quotation, \$65, we saved the teachers of Colorado commissions amounting to \$6,045 in that one month alone. No wonder the fee agencies think the government should not be doing this work.

**OPPHEUM.**

The marvelous strides which vaudeville is making will be splendidly exemplified in next week's Orpheum bill, which will be both great and novel. The only Chinese Jazz Band will appear. Composed of Chinese born in the United States, many of them having enlisted in the American army during the late war, their playing is a revelation to lovers of band music. A feature of their program is an ancient Chinese love song, played on Chinese instruments, forming a vivid contrast to the more modern American airs. T. B. Kennedy, chief bandmaster United States Navy, their leader, trained these musicians to a high degree of excellence. Delightful Sheila Terry, who recently scored such a great success in William B. Friedlander's musical romance, "Three's A Crowd," will, in response to a numerously expressed wish, play a return engagement. She will have the assistance of those talented artists, Harry Peterson and Gattison Jones. Clarence Oliver and Georgie Olp, firmly established favorites and talented comedians, will appear in Hugh Herbert's quaint and original playlet, "Discontent," which is a cross between modern comedy and symbolic drama. Mlle. Nadje, who is the possessor of a form that is absolutely perfect and which she attributes to physical culture, will give an illustration of the exercises she acquired to practice to acquire it. Her exhibition of physical culture is rendered more interesting by the explanation she gives. Nelson and Chain, in "Use Your Own Judgment," Murphy & White in "Tunes and Laughs"; Miss Lone Pastori, the favorite lyric soprano in new songs, the latest Hearst Weekly and the sparkling comedy, "The Reckless Eve," will be the other numbers in a thoroughly enjoyable bill.

**ANTIQUE ORDINANCES REPEALED.**

The "blind pig" ordinance which has been in effect in San Francisco for a number of years was repealed yesterday by the Board of Supervisors upon recommendation of the Police Commission. The ordinance, which was effective in the days of King Booze, regulated "the sale, service and dispensing" of liquors. Another ordinance, limiting the number of liquor licenses and providing the manner of issuing permits, also was repealed. Both ordinances were regarded as unnecessary while prohibition is in effect. It was said that if war-time prohibition is ended before the country goes permanently dry next January, the Supervisors may re-enact either or both liquor ordinances.

Loose quarters may become lost quarters. Thrift stamps tighten your hold on them.

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**FORMING NEW FEDERATION.**

A system federation of blacksmith and helpers is to be installed in San Francisco from among the tradesmen working at railroad work for the Southern Pacific and other concerns. Organizers Whaley and Evans, who are in the city doing the federation work at this time, addressed the last meeting of the District Council of Blacksmiths and Helpers in regard to system federation work in other sections of the country.

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**WAR CHANGES COST OF LIVING.**

The National Industrial Conference Board has issued Research Report No. 17 showing the wartime changes in the cost of living. This report is carefully prepared by experts well equipped and familiar with the most reliable statistics obtainable. The introduction of the report sets forth that the changes noted are general averages based on a large amount of data collected from all over the United States. The Board accepts conditions prevailing in the year 1914 as the pre-war level.

It is set forth that "the increase of 75% above the pre-war level of retail food prices reported in March, 1919, is of general application, although it is possible that an occasional allowance for local differences in changes in the cost of food might have to be made." Further the report continues: "Representative retail dealers in groceries and provisions, as well as meat packers incline to the opinion that food prices will stay up for some time to come. The Industrial Board of the United States Department of Commerce, on the other hand, has predicted lower prices dependent upon a decline in the price of wheat."

The report shows the increased cost of living in various items as follows:

Clothing . . . . .	81%
Food . . . . .	75%
Fuel, heat and light . . . . .	57%
Shelter (rent) . . . . .	22%
Sundries . . . . .	55%

The items above mentioned are given as a separate feature of a family budget of average wage earners. And the report further states: "A number of investigations of the expenditure of income by working men's families, made by Government agencies and others in all parts of the country indicate that the average family income of this type is distributed approximately as follows:

Food . . . . .	43%
Shelter . . . . .	18%
Clothing . . . . .	13%
Fuel, heat and light . . . . .	6%
Sundries . . . . .	20%

"Any one of these items may, in the case of individual families, require slightly more or slightly less than the average allocation. But the normal deviation from the average is very small. In order to make allowance for possible differences in the distribution of the total family expenditures among the budget items the advance in the cost of living, as a whole, between July, 1914, and March, 1919, has been estimated at 60% to 65%."

The budget comprises 100% of expenditures. It means that in any case wherein pre-war wages met only living expenses, the standard of living has been lowered where a 65% increase in wages has not been granted after July, 1914, and prior to March, 1919.

Another authority has stated that manufacturers and merchants, after paying income taxes yet get increased profits 100% to 300% above pre-war profits.

**LAST DIFFICULTY SETTLED.**

About 100 members of Dredgemen's Union of California are back on the job with the Standard American Dredging Company after a strike lasting several weeks. All of the organized dredges of the State are now operating under strictly union conditions, according to Secretary E. E. Elison. Several weeks ago the men struck on several of the dredges in Central and Southern California. One by one the differences have been adjusted and all are now receiving from \$125 to \$195 a month instead of the former rates, ranging from \$110 to \$175.

**WAGES-BY-LAW THEORY.**

Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.—Justice Edmunds of the industrial arbitration court has spilled the beans and uncautiously reveals the purposes of setting wages by law. He rules, in effect, that where workers are engaged in something that is not useful—mere "pastime," he says, they must have a wage that will enable them to "live decently." But this theory does not apply to other workers, whose wage must be based on not what it costs to live, but on their value to the employer—said value to be decided by the court, with penalties if the workers strike.

This decision was made in the case of machinists who were refused a wage increase. The court, in his round-about, criss-cross reasoning, said:

"From the manner in which the case for the employees was often presented to the court, the court thought it was a legitimate inference that the employees were under the impression that the living wage was to be granted to the employee who was doing work requiring absolutely no skill and no tax on mind or muscle. To this extent they were perfectly right; the effect of the statute was that an employee doing work which was more of the nature of a pastime than a real occupation was entitled to a living wage.

"But the employees sought to extend this undoubted principle. They seemed to think that if an occupation involved any degree of hardship, or toil, or thought, it necessarily called for more than the living wage. They argued if the easiest work that can be thought of is worth the living wage, anything more difficult must be worth more. This argument sprung from a fundamental fallacy. The living wage was given to an employee on the lowest plane, not because he was worth £3 (\$15) a week, but because, even if it was worth only 5 shillings the community did not desire that any man should be asked to work for a wage which would not enable him to live decently.

"Another employee doing more difficult work might still be really worth less than the living wage, but in his case the wage was awarded on his value and not on any ethical principle."

**RICH TAX DODGERS.**

Collusion with expert accountants and shrewd attorneys is making it possible for the very rich to fleece Uncle Sam out of millions of dollars income tax, says the New York World.

One favorite method of large stockholders is to sell in times of market depression, and then, through another broker, immediately buy the amount of stock at an equivalent price. This is known as a "wash" sale, and tax deductions running into the hundreds of millions of dollars are made yearly by this expedient, with apparently no way of preventing the practice.

But the boldest and meanest trick to beat Uncle Sam out of his just dues, says the World, is the fictitious sale of automobiles. It is not uncommon for members of the millionaire class to include in their "stable" a half dozen cars whose total value frequently runs up to \$70,000 or \$80,000. The cars are generally "sold" to a lawyer or some complacent dummy. Yachts are also transferred when tax returns are due.

The income tax law permits mine, oil and gas companies to make "a reasonable allowance for depletion and depreciation of improvement, according to the peculiar conditions in each State."

Some of the great copper and oil interests have placed the most liberal interpretation on this clause and have taken advantage of it to a limitless degree. The World shows how these companies have operated under this clause:

"In the case of some of the big copper companies millions have been charged off each year for ore taken out of the ground. In other words, instead of being an asset the ore thus mined has become a liability. In the case of one big South American company, which is owned in Wall street, more than \$4,000,000 was charged off last year for depletion of ore reserve, leaving only about 30 cents earned on the stock, and yet this company calmly paid dividends of \$4 a share on the stock. When this matter was called to the attention of one of the directors he admitted that the expedient was adopted to offset income tax requirements."

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**THE "KING'S EVIL."**  
By T. S. Kirby.

Our country is suffering from an acute attack of the "king's evil." The king's evil limits production and therefore can control the price of everything that enters into the cost of living, from the shoelace to the collar button, and from salted peanuts to porterhouse steak; also every implement that is used on the farm. It victimizes alike the producer and consumer. Our revenue system was concocted for the king's use and kings are now discredited, because they used that system to enslave and tyrannize over their own subjects and as a menace to their neighboring states.

The offspring of that system in our dear country is the National Real Estate Board, or "the money power." It is more degrading to the people of a democracy than kingcraft is to a monarchy, for an aristocracy within a democracy makes the people look ridiculous. We have our oil king, our mining princes and coal barons, butter and egg dukes, and potato and cabbage lords, and our stockyards' crown prince. Next in order is our clothing and shoe knights, blanket, flannel, cotton and woolen squires, etc. The manufacturers of our country have to answer at the same roll-call and take orders from the same source, and woe overtakes the one that disobeys the bulletin orders, as far as his temporal affairs are concerned.

All of these aristocrats enjoy the prerogatives of the king's court, viz, immunity from punishment from their crimes against the people. That accounts for their adding to the "king's evil"—the outfit of the gambler, using the people as pawns. In our democracy the people are made to feel that they are the victims of gamblers. Every day the prices of everything are changing, just as the stock jobber wills it. It is a sad sight to see the mother of five or six poorly fed children pay one day ten cents a pound for cabbage and fifty cents a peck for potatoes, and the next day find the prices of the same nearly double that amount, while the fact remains that hundreds of thousands of bushels of these vegetables are rotting on the farmer's field, some paid for and left there to rot and more prevented from reaching the people living in the cities. The same kind of tactics are used to control the people's source of information so that they may not know how or why these things happen.

These conditions must be changed and now is the time to work and study for that change.

**BUY UNION MADE CIGARS.**

The Cigar Makers' International Union is conducting an active campaign here for a larger demand for Union Label Cigars. It is not generally known that the climatic conditions of San Francisco are ideal for the manufacture of cigars. There is just enough moisture in the local climate to make the artificial dampening of cigar tobacco unnecessary. In dry climates resort must be had to artificial sprays which may be unsanitary.

Aside from the inherent excellency of the local cigars, the trade unionist should also consider the Home Industry feature. The more cigars that are made here, the more people will be employed. And an increase in one industry will bring a corresponding increase in other lines, so that eventually the whole industrial fabric is stimulated. Trades Unionists are proverbially indifferent to many of these phases which affect their conditions only indirectly. We venture to say that a little attention paid to these things will pay big dividends to the trade union movement.

Just a little thought exercised by the union man in buying his cigars will materially assist the cigarmaker in organizing the large Trust

shops. These large companies have never employed any union men. On the contrary they always employ the cheapest labor obtainable. This is especially true of the Philippines. There in the cigar trade women and girls are working for as little as 60 cents per day. It stands to reason that cigars made under these conditions can be sold for less money than those made by union workmen in San Francisco. The same is true of the sweat shops of the East and South.

Now that trade conditions are rapidly getting back to a normal basis the union man should insist on Union Label cigars, tobacco, and cigarettes. San Francisco is the home of the Union Label on cigars and it was through the Union Label that the manufacture and sale of Chinese cigars was to a large extent curtailed here. The same Union Label can be used to drive Trust cigars from San Francisco.

LABEL SECTION  
SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

**SHOULD UNIONISTS SUPPORT LABOR PRESS?**

"Should trade-unionists support the labor press?" is unwittingly answered by the Philadelphia North American in an editorial discussion of the American Federation of Labor Convention at Atlantic City:

"Newspaper discussion of labor problems and controversies, if not actually taboo, is usually undertaken with timorous caution.

"Because of the antagonism that still exists between capital and labor, most publishers consider candid treatment of such matters dangerous, as likely to have unfavorable effect upon circulation and advertising revenue.

"It is, in our judgment, unfortunate for labor,

for capital, and especially for the public, that the proceedings of such gatherings as that at Atlantic City are not adequately reported and fully discussed by newspapers representing every shade of opinion.

"During the last two years organized labor has been the chief factor in the overthrow of mighty empires."

**SWISS**

**WATCHMAKERS**

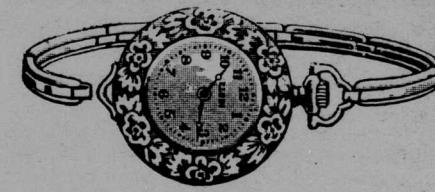
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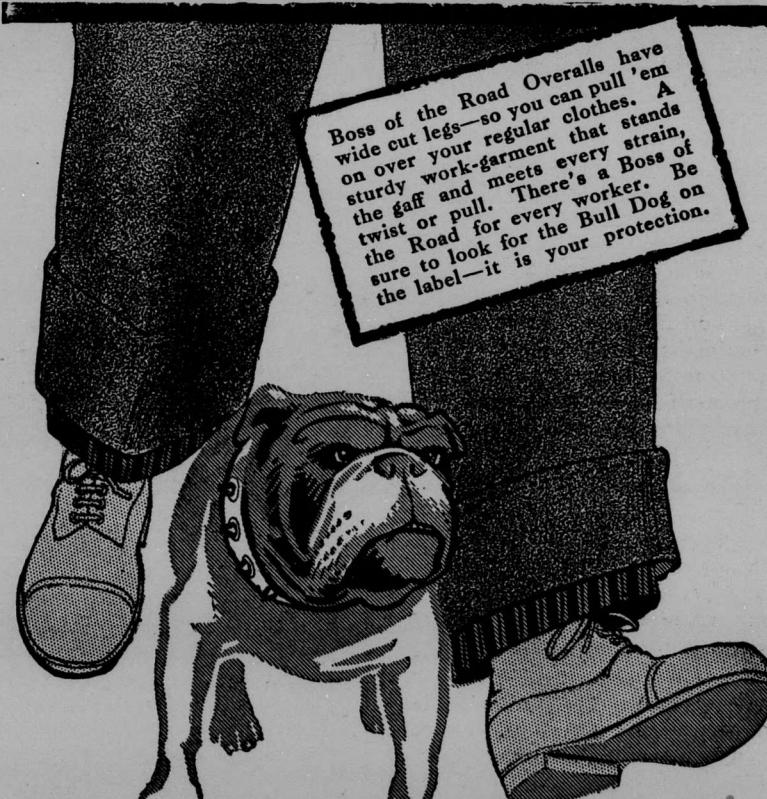
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17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	15.00	8.50
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	28.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	35.00	20.00
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# Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor  
Telephone Market 58  
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 16th Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1919.

We have received this piece of news from the Chicago Mooney Publicity Committee, and no one in San Francisco will dispute that it is news to the people of this city: "Three years ago the terrible preparedness parade bomb explosion took place in San Francisco, killed ten people and wounded forty more. Union labor marched in that parade a hundred and fifty thousand strong." These hundred and fifty thousand must have come from Chicago. They surely were not San Francisco unionists.

The Wisconsin Industrial Commission has set a minimum wage rate of 22 cents an hour for experienced women workers which, figuring a 55-hour week, amounts to \$12.10, and a rate of 18 cents an hour for learners for a six-months' period, amounting to \$9.90 a week." So reads a news item. Both in wage regulation and in the shortening of hours, Wisconsin, the home of progressivism and the hope and inspiration of so many social and industrial reforms, is far behind other states which are outdistancing it in nearly everything. What is the matter with Wisconsin? Is the "Wisconsin Idea" gone into the lumber-room of history, the museum of antiquities? And the present session of the Wisconsin legislature has killed every eight-hour bill introduced, among which is an eight-hour bill for women in commercial establishments. Apparently Wisconsin has gone back into the control of reactionism.

The person who asserts that the stand-pat employer is a menace to the orderly progress of this country is not indulging in mere attractive phrasing, as some of them will learn to their great hurt if they do not change their course. The feeling of discontent now sweeping over the country has something more behind it than the desire to bluff the boss. It is founded in the determination on the part of the workers to gain a more equitable distribution of the products of industry and the fellow who wants to grab it all will simply have to yield to the just demands of labor or shoulder the responsibility for what follows refusal. The day of the industrial dictator is passing and men of foresight will observe this fact and shape their conduct accordingly. The other kind will get caught in the storm and be swept unceremoniously out of the path of progress. Democracy is in the air. The people are thinking about it, talking about it and insisting upon it. What are the industrial masters going to do about it, yield gracefully to the inevitable, or wait to be forcibly ejected from their seats of power?

## Backed by Moral Force

One of our exchanges from Tacoma, Washington, in its last issue published an article entitled "International Buncombe", which berates the labor provisions of the peace treaty, and incidentally gives the editor the chance he is looking for, to berate the representatives of labor who suggested and accepted them as a part of the treaty. The only logical argument advanced by the writer of the article is directed to the manner of enforcement of the labor principles incorporated in the treaty. "What good," says he, "are fine words when no such words have by the very terms of the labor clauses any chance of being put into active operation, and even if they were, none would even approximately settle the labor problem?" The gist of this and other variations of the idea is simply this, that the labor provisions are good as principles, but are useless because not mandatory or compulsory upon the nations entering into the compact.

Imagine, freedom of speech should be opposed because it cannot always be enforced.

Imagine, the Red Cross should be opposed, because it does not reach all the needy and suffering on this earth.

Imagine, the organized labor movement should be opposed because it does not organize all, nor does it for all time settle any of the problems of labor!

Imagine, all the great principles and institutions that make for progress and the eradication of evil conditions. Would any sane lover of humanity oppose any of them, simply because they cannot everywhere be put into active operation, and none of them pretend even approximately to settle any of the great problems of life?

All of these principles possess a common characteristic. They have moral worth and power, which will enable them under favorable circumstances to take root and grow up into as beautiful forms as the world will permit them to assume.

They live by reason of their moral worth and moral power, not by reason of the physical forces that at times use and promote them.

Physical force rules only so long as it is not met by an equal or greater physical force. In the cycle of times, every physical force, if it has no moral worth or force behind it, loses out against a greater force that has moral worth within it.

All the progressive principles of humanity have won out and are destined to win out, because they have eternal moral worth at their base and center.

The organized labor movement of America, which sprung out of and is modeled upon the imperishable ideals of democracy established by the founders of this Republic, has grown into moral power as well as physical force, by reason of the moral integrity of its principles. They are as simple and noble as the Declaration of Independence, as democratic as all the imperishable and immortal ideals formulated through the struggles of history and taking shape in human institutions.

If we love progress, can we afford to denounce, belittle or berate anything that is morally good, simply because it is not yet accepted by the common mind of mankind to that degree of acquiescence that it like the ten commandments has been incorporated into the penal codes of every civilized nation?

Is it not a cause of rejoicing to learn that the representatives of thirty-nine nations in conclave assembled have agreed to the moral worth and desirability of principles affecting the welfare of labor and for which so many untold sufferings and sacrifices have been made?

Only those who can see no good in anything unless it is enforced by fear of punishment or the bayonet, are principles in themselves good reckoned buncombe. Such do not believe in the efficacy of moral laws and rely for security under them only through the policeman's club or physical force.

But the world is founded upon eternal principles of right and liberty. It recognizes moral laws, whether backed or not by physical force.

And it goes further, it does not recognize physical force except backed by moral right.

Those who, like the average spinner of fancy webs, criticise the things that are, or the things that are proposed in conformity with the things that are, and therefore reject the treaty of peace because it does not change the world order overnight into something never before attempted, these same persons would be the first to adopt it, they say, or think they would, if it was bristling with bayonets and bombing planes to enforce the principles in which they believe—and they would not care a rap if the rest of mankind consented thereto or not. To enforce the right by moral force alone is inconceivable to one who stands ready to force his idea down the throat of another.

Labor is satisfied with the recognition of its principles in the peace treaty and their enforcement by moral force alone. To have won so much, is worth all the struggles and sacrifices made since the movement began.

## FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

News goes in a round-about way. All the press agencies last week gave us the result of the vote of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor, whereby the federation turned down the proposal for general strikes for Mooney, also that nearly all the delegates had stood up favoring the general strike when Mrs. Mooney addressed them on the subject. But so far, we have seen only in the Seattle Union Record, the amount of money showered on the stage for Mrs. Mooney by the delegates of the convention. The said paper states: "Mrs. Mooney was given a purse of \$1,088.54 by the delegates. For a time there was literally a rain of coins on the stage about her." Just what printers' ink can do. The Mooney case is certainly a whopper.

"Bootlegging flourishes.

"Second-story men ply their trade without hindrance on the part of the police.

"Gambling is permitted to go unwhipped of the law.

"Prostitution is unchecked."

Such is the disgraceful admission by the Seattle Union Record regarding conditions in the metropolis of the Northwest. Not even the police seem to know how to behave themselves in Seattle. From the highest to the lowest, the town is far from a desirable place to live in. Us for the only City That Knows How. Why not come here and be enjoying freedom within law, decency with enjoyment, and never kicking up a rumpus, but behaving so as to be loved around the world.

Automobile agents in this city recently returned from the East say there is a shortage of skilled mechanics and that, therefore, the market is not being flooded with machines. It is true there is a shortage of skilled mechanics who are willing to work nine hours per day for less pay than can be had in other lines of industry, but if automobile manufacturers are willing to pay union rates of wages and observe union hours and conditions there is no shortage whatever. The manufacturers, however, want to furnish fine cars to the wealthy produced at lower rates of pay than is generally paid skilled craftsmen in other fields. The scheme will not work. The workers have made up their minds that they will no longer submit to injustice of this sort and the sooner employers appreciate this fact the better it will be for all concerned. Falsehood will avail them nothing.

No matter what arguments the greedy meat packers put up the general public can not be persuaded that they have not been the victims of manipulation of the most unfair kind. The packers have not only boosted meat prices to the sky but have also hoisted the prices of many other products over which they have gained control. They have been absolute masters of the hide market and as a direct consequence of their maneuvers the prices of shoes have gone out of sight. Congress must listen to the advice of the United States Trade Commission and to the complaints of the people and pass regulatory laws that will effectually curb the greed of the big five. The thing has reached a point where it is better to err on the side of too stringent regulation than on the side of not enough. The consumer demands relief and the producer joins in the complaint that these packers have been pinching him beyond the bounds of endurance, so that Congress positively must act in the premises.

## WIT AT RANDOM

Bess—Somebody passed a counterfeit dime on Bob a year ago, and he hasn't been able to get rid of it since.

Maiden Aunt (horrified)—What! Does that young man never go to church?—St. Paul Dispatch.

The ball had gone over the railings, as balls will in suburban gardens, and a small but unabashed batsman appeared at the front door to ask for it.

Then appeared the irate father.

"How dare you show yourself at my door? How dare you ask for your ball? Do you know your nearly killed one of my children with it?"

"But you've got ten children," said the logical lad, "and I've only got one baseball."—Chicago News.

A man from the north of Scotland was on a holiday in Glasgow. On Sunday evening he was walking along Argyll Street when he came upon a contingent of the Salvation Army, and a collection bag was thrust in front of his nose. He dropped a penny into it.

Turning up Queen Street, he encountered another contingent of the Salvation Army, and again a smiling "lass" held a collection bag in front of him.

"Na, na!" he said. "I gied a penny tae a squad o' your folk roon' the corner jist the noo."

"Really?" said the lass. "That was very good of you. But, then, you can't do a good thing too often. And besides, you know, the Lord will repay you a hundredfold."

"Aweel," said the cautious Scot, "we'll jist wait till the first transaction's feenished before we start the second."—London Tit-Bits.

In a crowded omnibus a stout woman vainly endeavored to get her fare out of the pocket of her cloak, which was tightly buttoned as a precaution against pickpockets.

After she had been working in vain for some minutes, a gentleman seated on her right said, "Please allow me to pay your fare."

The lady declined with some acerbity, and recommenced her attacks on the pocket.

After these had continued for some little time her fellow passenger said, "You really must let me pay your fare. You have already undone my braces three times, and I can not stand it any longer."—London Tit-Bits.

If you see an editor who pleases everybody, there will be a glass plate over his face and he will not be standing up.—Thomasville Times.

We are living, we are living,  
In a grand and awful time!  
And a quarter we are giving  
For things not worth a dime!  
—(Windsor) Border Cities Star.

"Figures won't lie."

"They're not supposed to," answered Ananias. "They're simply raw material in the hands of the expert."—London Answers.

"But think of the money you save through prohibition."

"Save! Why, the money it took to stock up my cellar will keep me in debt five years!"—Life.

Pastor—Don't you think I touched them rather deeply this morning?

Deacon—I don't know, sir. I haven't counted up yet.—Boston Transcript.

## MISCELLANEOUS

## CONFERENCES TO BE RESUMED.

The shipyard conferences will be resumed Thursday following a five-day recess during which international officers have been in Los Angeles and Portland attempting to adjust industrial differences and trying to bring about a condition whereby the employers of the Coast would agree to deal with the shipyard workers of the Coast as a whole. In other words, that one working agreement for wages and hours might cover all employers and employees of the shipyard and metal trades industries from Vancouver to San Diego. The goal of the unionists is a basic wage of \$1 per hour for skilled mechanics.

## TO UNIONIZE LOCAL BAKERIES.

George Kidwell, business agent of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, announces that a campaign is now under way to unionize all of the small bakeries in the city. It is claimed that many of these small institutions are paying less than the union scale of wages, are working more than eight hours per day and are otherwise refraining from granting union conditions. It is also claimed that the drivers are not organized. Bakers in these establishments are unionized and have agreed to co-operate in any manner requested. The Labor Council will also lend its efforts toward assisting the Bakery Wagon Drivers.

## NEWSPAPER WRITERS GAIN.

The Newspaper Publishers' Association at Boston, July 22d, agreed to grant the demands of the News Writers' Union for a minimum wage scale of \$45 per week for rewrite men and copy-readers, \$38 for reporters and staff photographers, and \$30 for district men, it has been announced by William O'Connor, president of the union.

He looked grimy, gaunt and a giant, but ever gracious and as good a man as God makes them without guile. He prides himself on being a member of Sacramento Teamsters' Local 803, and came down to the "City" to spend his summer vacation, the first in many years. The cool wind and the gray fog delighted him. To keep in touch with the world he knew best, he scanned the labor columns of the Bulletin and read there about the ending of the telephone strike. What impressed him most was the gentle hint therein that contributions would be still welcome to help the girls tide things over to next pay day. It did not take him long to find his way to the Labor Temple, which, by the way, was one of the points of interest he had made up his mind also to see, if only to compare it with the fine labor temple of his home town. "It is a nice building ye have, something like ours," said he as he entered the office of the Labor Council. "Is this the place where ye take money for the telephone girls?" Sure, it was, and without further introduction, all by his lonely, as if paying dues into his own union, he plunked down two bucks, his share of two weeks further contributions to the cause. The incident is worthy of special mention, it doesn't often occur, just in that simple, matter-of-fact way, and from a stranger in our city, like on an excursion of combined pleasure and duty. It is just a noble little stunt like that that puts heart into the work of the labor movement. Among all the errors, all the fault-finding, those fine little stunts go on all the time, all so different, but all proving the faith and education that is spreading throughout the land, and that shall bear fruit in a new order, and better things to come.

**STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR.**

At the meeting of the executive council of the California State Federation of Labor, much routine business was transacted, among which we note the following under the head of new business:

Organizers' Reports, Etc.—The weekly reports of Organizer Doyle were noted and filed. Organizer Doyle has been working in Alameda and San Francisco counties. The various oral and written requests for organizers were considered; also the appointment of another organizer. On motion, these matters were left in the hands of the executive officers.

Report of Legislative Committee.—The Legislative Committee submitted a report recommending that the Federation proceed with the circulation of an initiative petition with a view of enacting into law by a vote of the people the substance of Assembly Bill No. 375, passed by the last Assembly, but defeated in the Senate, limiting the fee which may be charged by private employment agencies to 10 per cent of one month's pay. Approved unanimously.

The "Report on Labor Legislation and Labor Record of Senators and Assemblymen" for the Forty-third session of the California Legislature was approved and ordered printed.

The Legislative Committee requested further time in submitting recommendations upon the various constitutional amendments to be voted upon at the general election in November, 1920. Granted.

State Hospital Employees.—Secretary reported upon repeated discrimination against members of State Hospital Employees' unions at various institutions in California. The State Board of Control was requested to state that there is no objection on the part of the Board "for any State hospital attendant to join the union of his craft." The reply of the Board was as follows: "Our relationship with the various institutional boards is such that it would be beyond our authority to express ourselves as you request." Correspondence with the Boards of Managers of the various State institutions; upon the same question, is now in course of progress.

Further action upon this subject was left to the discretion of the president and secretary.

Bakersfield Convention.—Vice-President Harter reported upon local arrangements for the coming convention.

The secretary was then directed to issue the convention call, credentials, and to make all other necessary arrangements for the Twentieth Annual Convention.

Representation on Industrial Relations Section of Commonwealth Club.—Upon invitation of the Commonwealth Club, President Murphy appointed Vice-President Roe H. Baker to represent the Federation on the Industrial Relations Section of the Club. Indorsed.

**EXAMINATION FOR NAVAL ACADEMY.**

Congressman John I. Nolan writes to this paper as follows:

I have made arrangements with the U. S. Civil Service Commission to hold a preliminary examination at the office of the Civil Service Commission, Main Post Office, San Francisco, Calif., on October 18, 1919, to select candidates for two vacancies from the Fifth Congressional District to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland.

This examination will be open to all bona fide residents of the Fifth Congressional District between the ages of 16 and 20 years. Further information regarding the details of this examination can be secured from Mr. C. L. Snyder, District Secretary, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Main Post Office, San Francisco, Calif.

This is an excellent opportunity for young men who have a liking for a naval career.

**SEAMEN'S LAW BENEFITS.**

Interviewed in a New York newspaper, President Furuseth of the International Seamen's Union declared that seamen's wages throughout the world are being raised because vessel owners know that the La Follette seamen's law permits seamen to quit their vessels on arriving at an American port when formerly, if they quit, they were arrested and thrown back on the ship.

"The wages on foreign vessels," said President Furuseth, "have followed wages on American vessels since 1916. They are paying New York wages on ships leaving Liverpool today. It is the same in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The seamen's act is equalizing wages everywhere. It has placed the European countries in a position where they must pay American wages to get the men. When I was in Norway two months ago the shipowners and seamen were meeting to settle wages for the coming year, and they made no secret that it was the American seamen's act that had made them pay the wages.

"When the eight-hour day is granted here it will only be a short time until England will do the same. On the Pacific Coast, where the eight-hour day is in effect, it costs 25 per cent less per ton mile to move cargo, because the seamen are of a better type, more highly skilled and work together better."

**RESURVEY OF RENTALS.**

President McCumber of the United States Housing Commission has appointed a new board to make an investigation and resurvey of the rental value of houses occupied by Government workers in Vallejo and Mare Island Navy Yard. Months ago the Housing Corporation asked officers of Government institutions at Vallejo to submit a reasonable rental proposal, which after a study of the subject was done. McCumber held the proposal was not high enough and appointed a committee of six real estate men, three each from Vallejo and San Francisco, to report on rental values. The fixed rentals at from \$5 to \$12 a month higher than proposed by Government officials and from \$5 to \$10 higher than similar houses privately owned were rented to workmen in Vallejo. The result was that property owners who had been held in check for fear of prosecution for profiteering raised their rent. The Labor Councils of Vallejo and San Francisco took the matter up with authorities in Washington. Congressman C. F. Curry also was active in the matter. The new board to revise the rentals are as follows:

C. J. Cole of San Francisco, Paul C. Murphy, Portland, Ore., member of the National Associated Real Estate Board and organizer of the "Own Your Own Home" movement; C. T. Merchant, San Francisco; Edward Boner of the American Federation of Labor, and J. P. Millott, president of the Machinists' Union, Vallejo.

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THE ONLY CHINESE JAZZ BAND, 20 PIECES, under the leadership of Thomas B. Kennedy, Chief Bandmaster, United States Navy; SHEILA TERRY & CO. in the Musical Romance, "Three's A Crowd"; CLARENCE OLIVER AND GEORGIE OLP in "Discontent"; MILLE. NADJE, "That Girl"; NELSON & CHAIN in "Use Your Own Judgment"; MURPHY & WHITE in "Tunes and Laughs"; MISS IONE PASTORI, Lyric Soprano; HEARST WEEKLY; The Sparkling Musical Comedy, "THE RECKLESS EVE."

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.  
Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays) 15c, 25c, 50c.

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SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

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PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c.

**IRELAND'S PROBLEMS POLITICAL.**

Urging strict obedience to the law in all cases, Eamonn de Valera July 28th addressed a mass meeting of members of labor unions, talking from the steps of the county courthouse at Butte, Montana.

"If laws are not what they should be you laboring people and the public in general are to blame," said De Valera. "But just or unjust laws should be obeyed in this land, where the ballot determines the Government."

The speaker acclaimed Ireland's "difficulties are not economic, but are primarily political."

He said his observation did not cause him to think the laboring man of England was any more ready to set free Ireland than was the British capitalist. The theory that the fight of the Irish people for freedom should be directed against the Irish capitalist and not against England is "bosh," he said.

"I don't come here as the representative of the Irish laboring man nor of the Irish capitalist," he declared, "but as the representative of all Ireland, of all classes, of a nation of people that wants nationhood. When we get it we can take up economic questions."

**PAINTERS PAY ASSESSMENT.**

Members of Painters' Union, Local No. 127, are paying an assessment of \$10 to reimburse contractors who have already agreed to the new wage of \$8 a day. The money raised by assessment is to be paid contractors who have contracts pre-dating the grant of an increase in wages. By assessing themselves a small amount the painters are enabled to obtain the wage of \$8 a day, beginning a week from Monday. As a matter of fact, the assessment will react to the benefit of all the members to the extent of about \$75, the amount the increased pay will aggregate during the next 90 days, which, under the by-laws, is the notice that should have been given the contracting painters in event of a new scale being demanded. The waiver of the 90 days on the part of the contractors necessitated the assessment of \$10. In this matter the painters are following the footsteps of the Carpenters' Union, which secured an immediate raise in wages by the same means.

**STOVE PURCHASERS.**

The Gas Appliance and Stovefitters' Union, which has jurisdiction over the work of installing stoves and gas appliances of all descriptions, is losing in membership because those who purchase stoves and appliances fail to ask the man who is sent to put these in residences for his card. The difficulties of the union can be wiped out if purchasers will insist that the man who does the work must have a membership card in the Gas Appliance and Stovefitters' Union. Trade unionists should call this matter to the attention of their wives and in this way help this struggling organization to maintain decent wages and conditions.

The trade unionist can go along the line of his political affiliation, let it be Socialist, Democrat or Republican, or any other party, so long as his party's principles conciliate with his trade union principles, and no further. He cannot be a consistent trade unionist and as a partisan support any political party the purpose or workings of which in effect in any way destroy or obstruct his immediate progress as a trade unionist or in any way stultify the development or possibility of accomplishment of his trade union. The policies of the trade union movement are shaped by its membership to best pursue the immediate interests of the wage earner, and labor will not listen to any political party or politician that will strive to convince labor that it hasn't brains sufficient to shape and conduct its own affairs.



Vaults open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.

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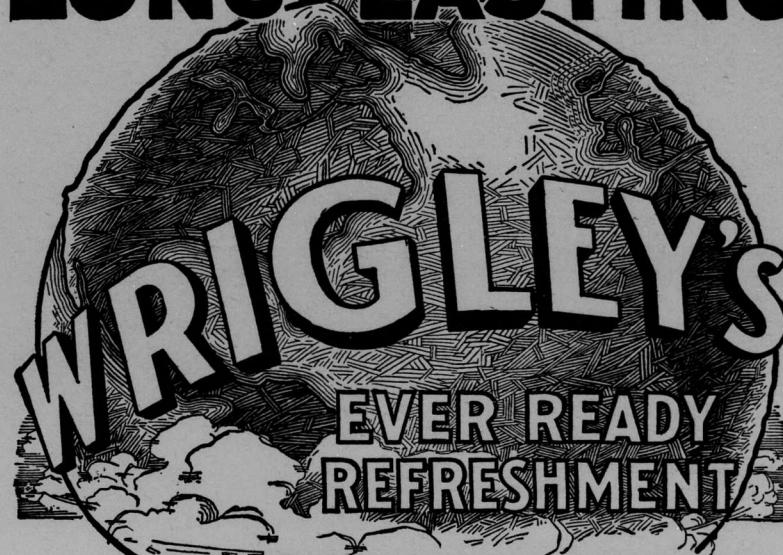
**OUR SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT**

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## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

### Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held July 25, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Bonsor.

**Reading of Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—Cigar Makers, C. Schoenfeld; Machinists, Robert E. Jefferis, vice M. A. Lovey; Cemetery Workers, Daniel Sullivan, Wm. Doyle; Shipyard Laborers, C. P. O'Callaghan, vice Brother Ferguson; Bakery Wagon Drivers, H. H. Burns, an additional delegate; Janitors, John R. Matheson, C. Erickson, Gustave Magnuson, C. E. Stevenson; Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590, T. A. Reardon, T. J. Shaughnessy, J. J. Kenny, A. Z. Atwood, J. J. Apte; Glass Blowers, No. 22, J. Blanchard. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Joint Strike Committee of Telephone Operators and Electrical Workers No. 92, thanking Council for assistance, and acknowledging receipts of donations from affiliated unions. From Grocery Clerks' Union, enclosing donation for Telephone Operators. From Trunk and Bag Workers' Union, thanking Council and affiliated unions for assistance rendered them during their late strike. From Senator Phelan, relative to the retention of the railroads by the government. From Congressman Kahn, relative to the establishment of a bureau of education. From the National Education Association, thanking Council for its support and co-operation.

**Referred to Executive Committee**—From Asphalt Workers No. 84, inclosing copy of new wage scale. From Retail Clerks' Union, requesting Council to place the firms of Selig's Clothing and Furnishing Store and Meussdorffers Sons, Hatters on the unfair list. From Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union, requesting Council to declare the Meads Company unfair to organized labor. Wage scale and agreement of Chauffeurs Union. Appeal for financial assistance from the District Council of Carpenters of Kingston, New York. Appeal for financial assistance from the Ladies' Garment Workers of Los Angeles.

**Referred to Label Section**—From the International United Garment Workers' Union, with reference to its label. From the Central Trades and Labor Council of Parkersburg, West Virginia, relative to the unfair attitude of the Baldwin Tool Works of said city, and requesting moral support.

**Request Complied With**—From the Recreation League of San Francisco, with reference to substitutes for the recreation features formerly provided by saloons, and requesting Council to have a representative on this committee. The matter was referred to delegate Reardon.

**Report of Unions**—Ladies' Garment Workers have gained material increases in wages and working conditions. Tailors—have adopted the 44-hour week and \$1.00 per hour; Steigeler Bros., McMahon & Keyer, Poheim, now have the union label. Culinary Workers—Tivoli Cafe now fair; thoroughly union; Grand Restaurant on 3rd Street unfair, and the Owl Rest on lower Market Street, don't patronize. Laundry Workers—Refrain from patronizing French Laundries, excepting Cercia's. Federal Employees—Nolan minimum wage bill passed the House of Representatives; thanked Congressman Nolan. Janitors—Have received an increase of \$20 per month in all departments of the city government. Carmen—Thanked Council for assistance in obtaining increase of wages; also Supervisor Gallagher and President Reardon of Board of Works. Telephone Operators—Have returned to work; are having trouble with non-union help and Company. Moving Picture Operators—

Have settled with employers for new wage scale. Retail Clerks—Requested assistance of unionists on early closing hour movement. Grocery Clerks—Demand Clerks' card when making purchases. Office Employees—Are making progress and have received substantial increases in wages; thanked Board of Public Works for assistance.

**Executive Committee**—In the matter of the wage scale of the Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, Committee recommends endorsement subject to the endorsement of the American Federation of Labor. In the matter of application of Bakery Wagon Drivers' Union for a boycott on the Meads Co., the same laid over one week. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Butchers No. 508, subject to the endorsement of the International Union and the Butchers' State Federation. On the communication from the Per Diem Men's Association, relative to the many lay-offs on account of holidays and requesting that the holidays be observed with the holidays fixed by the Building Trades Council and the city should follow the same, and that notice to that effect should be transmitted to the city officials, committee recommended that the matter be laid over and the secretary to request all parties in interest to appear at a subsequent meeting of the committee. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale and agreement of Sausage Makers' Union, subject to the approval of its International Union. In reference to the controversy between the Cap Makers' Union and the Helbing Hat Company, the matter was referred to the secretary to take up with Mr. Helbing on his return from the East. Recommended endorsement of the wage scale of Bricklayers' Union, subject to the approval of the Building Trades Council and its International Union. Recommended that Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Jewel Tea Company. In the matter of the Laundry Wagon Drivers' wage scale and agreement, committee recommended that the eight-hour day be established for all drivers included in the agreement and that the agreement be endorsed as so amended. Sub-committee Bonsor, Nolan and Murphy submitted a report of their visit to the Civil Service Commission. Committee recommended that the sub-committee submit a counter proposition to the Civil Service Commission. Recommended that the unions continue their contributions to the Telephone Operators which is very much needed until the membership of the union is paid off. Report concurred in.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Acting on the resolutions submitted by Delegate Johnson, relative to the evil of hoarding of food-stuffs and the practice of throwing quantities on the market at various times and in different sections of the country, committee recommended that the resolutions be adopted as amended, and that copies be forwarded to our representatives in Congress, the State Federation of Labor, and the American Federation of Labor, with the request that they seek to have such legislation enacted. Pursuant to direction of the Council to investigate and report on legal effects of amendments to Section 526 of the Code of Civil Procedure and Section 3423 of the Civil Code, enacted by Chapters 224, 226 respectively of the Statutes of 1919, and which deal with the power of courts to issue injunctions, committee sub-

mited detailed opinion that the amendment of the law relating to injunctions does not particularly affect ordinary wage earners or members of organized labor; and further the opinion that even the persons affected by the amendment can easily evade its provisions and hold themselves harmless or unaffected by incorporating a clause for fixed or liquidated damages in case of a breach of the contract on the part of either the employer, or the employee. Concurred in.

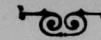
### Resolution to Regulate Hoarding of Foodstuffs reads:

Whereas, it has become the practice of manufacturers, producers and others to accumulate and hoard large quantities of commodities, food products, dairy products, goods and articles entering into their manufacture, being disposed of in ways and by methods other than by natural distributive methods; now, therefore be it

Resolved, that this body call upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the various states to pass a law compelling

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Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets	\$60,509,192.14
Deposits	57,122,180.22
Capital Actually Paid Up	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,387,011.92
Employees' Pension Fund	306,852.44

### OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, General Attorneys.

Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.



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each and every bottle, box, barrel, can, carton or container of such foods, food products, or articles entering the manufacture, to bear an imprint of the date of its growth, origin, production or manufacture, and if any of such foods, food products, dairy products, or articles entering the manufacture thereof be stored, the date of such storage to be imprinted thereon, and be it further

Resolved, that this body call upon the Congress of the United States and the Legislatures of the various states to provide in the aforesaid law a time limit within which any of aforesaid stamped foods, food products, etc., shall be placed in the hands of the ultimate consumer, on penalty of confiscation, or fine, or both.

**Labor Day Committee**—Submitted a report as follows: Recommended that the celebration be held at the Stadium in Golden Gate Park, and that it embrace the usual features such as athletic contests, horse racing and literary exercises. Report of committee concurred in.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved that the salary of the secretary be raised to \$60 per week. Amendment, to raise other employees 20 per cent; amendment to amendment that the secretary's salary be raised to \$75.00 per week; motion carried as amended.

**Receipts**—\$1,477.15. **Expenses**—\$1,484.91.

Adjournment at 10:55 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL,

#### LABEL SECTION.

##### Minutes of Meeting Held July 16, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:30 p. m. by Vice-President Kane.

**Roll Call**—All officers present but President Hanson, Secretary Desepte, Trustees Condrotte, Howard, Baker, and Brundage. On motion, all were excused.

**Credentials**—From Steam Engineers No. 64 certifying to Brothers Lorenze, Baker and Frates; from Cooks' Union Local No. 44 for Brothers E. G. Buehrer and John Hawkins. On motion, delegates were ordered seated.

**Communications**—From the Webb Smiley Neckwear Company requesting a demand for union label neckwear, suspenders, belts, garters and arm bands, requesting that all uniforms worn on Labor Day, particularly on neckwear, suspenders, etc; referred to Labor Clarion and request complied with. From Metal Polishers' and Platers' Local No. 128, four communications from the International Metal Polishers relative to the strike on band instruments, requesting that all dealers and musicians be notified that the B. G. Conn Ltd. band instruments be placed on the unfair list, citing the fact that they had recently organized the E. K. Blessing Co.; referred to Label Agent with instructions to write the Musicians' Union, appear before the Local and visit the local dealers with a view to having them discontinue handling the same; reciting that Gilchrist Manufacturing Company of Newark, N. J., manufacturing ice cream measuring devices, was unfair to their organization, requesting that dealers be visited with a view to have them discontinue handling these products, request ordered complied with; reciting that the Home Stove Company of Indianapolis had refused to grant the request of the union for increases in pay with a consequent strike and requesting that dealers in stoves be requested to desist from handling this product; request ordered complied with. From the same union, requesting that the Holcomb & Holke Manufacturing Co., making Butter-Kist Popcorn machinery, had refused to permit the union to organize the employees and that a strike is now pending against this concern, and that this matter be

given the widest possible publicity, that trades-unionists be advised to refuse to buy popcorn from vendors handling these machines, and dealers be visited with a view of having them write the company to adjust the pending differences with the employees; request ordered complied with. At this time it was called to the attention of the Section that the Local Metal Polishers' Union is not affiliated with the Section and does not support us in any way; on motion, secretary instructed to write this Local, pointing out to them the unfairness of asking all this co-operation when they themselves are unwilling to co-operate with other unions. From Bakery Workers No. 24, advising that the union had voted to take a space on the new Bulletin Board on Mission street. From Amalgamated Meat Cutters' and Butchers' International Union, citing that the John F. Jelke Butterine Co. of Chicago, Ill., manufacturers of Butterine, were unfair to them and requesting that the brands sold in California be given the widest possible publicity; request complied with. From the Union Label Trades Department, requesting a continued demand for the union label, shop card and working button, and requesting all unionists to conserve their purchasing power by buying only union-made goods; filed. From the Label Trades Section of St. Louis, minutes of their meeting of June 27th; referred to Agitation Committee.

**Bills**—E. G. Buehrer, salary Label Agent from July 1st to 15th, incl., \$31.25; incidental expenses, \$2.50; Labor Clarion, June subscription, \$1.30; Donaldson Printing and Publishing Co., 200 circulars \$2.50, 175 circulars \$3.40; Geo. W. Watson Co., lettering papers sign Tobacco Workers, etc., \$2.50, painting bulletin board on Mission street and lettering same, \$20.00.

**Reports of Unions**—Cap Makers thanked the Section for the assistance given in label publicity; Cigar Makers request a further demand for union label cigars; Cooks reported that they had been successful in organizing the Sunset Cafe, Third and Mission streets; Bakery Wagon Drivers report that the Peoples Baking Co. had purchased several dozen non-union coats, that the members refused to wear same because of absence of the union label.

**New Business**—Messrs. Sloan and Anderson, representing Co-operative Milk Co., of Seattle, owned and operated by the organized farmers and wage workers of the Pacific Northwest, manufacturing milk under strictly union conditions, appeared before the Section and explained that the cans bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council of Seattle and of the Photo-Engravers; it was moved that the Section endorse union-made milk and that the secretary prepare a resolution and forward same to the San Francisco Labor Council for similar action.

**Reports of Unions**—Bakers report having organized the bakery at Oak and Octavia streets and have removed same from the unfair list; Glove Workers submitting new bill of prices, request a demand for the union label on dress gloves; Shoe Clerks organizing Fillmore street stores; working on hat stores for early closing.

Label Agent reports sending out circulars for the Cap Makers; sign on Mission street nearly taken, have but one space left.

**Unfinished Business**—None.

**New Business**—None.

Bills ordered paid from special fund, \$31.25; from general fund, \$32.20.

Receipts from per capita, \$19.27; dues, \$14.00.

There being no further business, meeting adjourned at 10:30 p. m., to meet again Wednesday, August 6th, at 8 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

EMIL G. BUEHRER,

Secretary pro tem.

"When you buy union-made goods you employ union labor."

#### WHY NOT ORGANIZE?

Salaries of many assistant instructors and some instructors at Haryard University are lower than wages paid to street carmen, according to figures made public in connection with the announcement of plans for a \$10,000,000 endowment fund campaign. In a salary roll of \$1,000,000, two-thirds of which is paid to members of the faculty of arts and sciences, some instructors receive less than \$1000 a year, while some assistants receive as low as \$500.

Get the thrift habit and get out of debt. Thrift Stamps and W. S. S. are first aids.



## XVII

### Justice to Landlords

To understand the fairness of the service charge, consider how water charges were distributed under the old rate schedule.

Take an old-fashioned building containing three flats. The owner paid, on an average, \$3.45 a month for the water used by the three tenants.

The plumbing was old and in bad shape, and wasteful tenants easily used five or ten dollars' worth of water a month. But we only collected \$3.45.

Now take a two-story flat building with tight plumbing and water fixtures. The bill was usually \$3.50 a month. There being no leaks, and the tenants being careful, the families only used about \$2.50 or \$3.00 worth of water. But we collected \$3.50 just the same.

See how that worked out—

In the old flat we were not paid for all the water used and wasted, and we collected nothing at all for service.

In the new flat the landlord paid for water and service, and he paid a little more besides.

This overpayment of his went to make up what we lost in serving the old flat building.

Clearly this was an inequitable arrangement.

Nowadays each consumer pays his own water bill only—he isn't shouldering another man's burden.

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**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

+Intertype Machines.	48 Third
*Linotype Machines.	112 Hyde
*+Linotype and Intertype.	1122-1124 Mission
**Monotype Machines.	140 Second
tSimplex Machines.	440 Sansome
(72) Alexander, H. M.	148 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The	112 Hyde
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.	1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L.	340 Sansome
(*Becher & Phillips	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press	140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N.	440 Sansome
(196) Borgel & Downie	370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin	739 Market
(93) California Printing Co.	165 Jessie
(176) *California Press	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae	1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J.	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.	440 Sansome
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.	599 Sansome
(75) Gille Co.	818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.	42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co.	344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.	565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H.	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.	641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co.	330 Jackson
(168) tLanson & Lauray	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(84) Liberty Press	25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T.	3390 Eighteenth
(23) +Majestic Press	315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.	485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman	363 Clay
(206) +Moir Printing Company	440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.	1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.	343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R.	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.	25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H.	5716 Geary
(52) *Overland Publishing Co.	259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co.	565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.	753 Market
(70) **Phillips & Van Orden Co.	509-521 Howard
(88) +Polyglot Printing Co.	118 Columbus Ave.
(143) +Progress Printing Co.	516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros.	513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis	15th and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press	461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
(145) tS. F. Newspaper Union	818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.	609 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.	324 Clay
(63) *Telegraph Press	69 Turk
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.	1212 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press	88 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co.	1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co.	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.	30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co.	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.	350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc.	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.	64 Elgin Park

**BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.**

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley	343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co.	442 Sansome
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J.	45 Ecker
(210) Dever, Garrity Co.	515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company	560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.	509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.	340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.	1540 California
(131) Malloyle, Frank & Co.	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.	751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C.	675 Stevenson
(168) Thumler & Rutherford	117 Grant Ave.

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

(161) Occidental Supply Co.	580 Howard
GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEES.	
(3) Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission

**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The	509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis	15th and Mission

**MAILERS.**

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency	766 Mission
NEWPAPERS.	

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance	1672 Height
(39) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian	340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin	767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The	New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News	340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce	Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion	16th and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo	641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The	643 Stevenson
(123) *L'Italia Daily News	118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise	3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor	1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant	423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The	643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The	5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter	259 Minna
(7) *Star, The	1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal	59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel	1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish	30 Sharon

**PRESSWORK.**

(134) Independent Press Room	348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.	330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room	509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

(83) Samuel Printing Co.	16 Larkin
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**BADGES AND BUTTONS.**

(3) Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
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**TICKET PRINTERS.**

(20) Hancock Bros.	47-49 Jessie
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**PHOTO ENGRAVERS.**

(197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co.	259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.	..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.	53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.	563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A.	245 Mission
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co.	215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros.	118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving	343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.	76 Second

**STEREOTYERS AND ELECTROTYPEERS.**

(212) Hoffschneider Bros.	140 Second
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**STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.**

(3) Brunt, Walter N.	766 Mission
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**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.  
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.  
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.  
Fairyland Theatre.  
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.  
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement, 844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement, 901 Haight, 5451 Geary.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
Regent Theatre.  
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market  
Schmidt Lithograph Co.  
S. F. Firemen's Band.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Washington Square Theatre.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

**TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS**

Philo Howard of Seattle, representative of the Northwestern Typographical Conference at the recent convention in Oakland of the Allied Printing Trades Zone Conference of California, spent several days in San Francisco following adjournment of the convention.

International Representative George E. Mitchell went to Stockton Wednesday of this week in response to telegraphic orders from Indianapolis. His visit is in connection with scale matters in that city.

Secretary Michelson returned Tuesday morning much refreshed after a two weeks vacation spent in the mountains of Mendocino County.

Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hays has the following to say regarding the new system of collecting dues which became operative June 1st:

"The law adopted by the Scranton convention of the International Typographical Union which provides that the dues of each member shall be reported to the secretary-treasurer monthly, became operative June 1st, and reports under this system have already been of sufficient number to indicate in a general way what the result is to be."

"Many surprising things are brought out already. In some instances it develops that members of the union have been paying no dues to the international outside of per capita tax, and while in good standing and entitled to all of the benefits, have paid nothing upon the assessments that support these benefits."

"The executive council of the International Union, in taking up various questions that are of vital interest to the members of the organization, have given careful consideration to the probable results of this new system as it will affect the revenue of the old age pension and mortuary funds. It is now the belief of the council that with the increased scales going into effect recently and probably for the future, and the increased receipts that will devolve under the new system of reporting the dues, it will be possible after the annual reports of the officers are published to in some degree increase the pension if the membership desires to do so. It may also be possible to create another class of members entitled to the mortuary benefit. It might perhaps be possible to make a \$500 benefit in case of ten years' continuous membership."

"All of these matters will be taken up by the executive council as soon as the annual reports are completed, and it is likely that they will have something to present to the membership in the not distant future."

**LABOR PARTY CONVENTION.**

Delegates from ten States, representing more than 2,000,000 organized workers, will meet at Cleveland, Ohio, after Labor Day to organize the American Labor Party, it has been announced by local proponents of the movement. The convention may also decide whether to nominate a national ticket in 1920.

An effort will be made to insert a plank in the platform calling for the repeal of the Federal prohibition amendment, it is said. Other policies to be included in the platform may follow recommendations in resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor convention.

Delegates from Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Washington, Oregon, Montana, New York and Ohio are expected to attend the convention.

**Fleischmann's Yeast**

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE

For Sale at All Grocers

**THE WAVE SUBSIDES.**

The wave of ultra-radicalism which has been sweeping over Canada in the ranks of Labor seems to have reached a crisis and is now subsiding. This tendency crystallized in the One Big Union movement is on the decline. It has left breaches in the defense trenches of Organized Labor. There is a decided split in the ranks of Labor in some cities and disagreement in many others. The O. B. U. campaign was well planned, matured, and launched. Winnipeg constituted one of the strongest centers. There the big general strike was launched, ran its course, involving various other cities. The aftermath of the wave results in Winnipeg Labor being in two camps—one still adhering to the new prophets, the other remaining firm or returning to orthodox trades unionism. The secessionists have applied for an O. B. U. charter and from one quarter to one third of Winnipeg union men will be found in the O. B. U. camp. Two central labor bodies will result and the strength of Labor will be minimized just that much.

In Vancouver a similar condition prevails. Calgary Trades and Labor Council is back into the safe and sane column. Edmonton Trades and Labor Council refused to be stamped into the O. B. U. movement and by exercise of foresight performed a task which other Central Bodies find it necessary to do now.

The net result of the whole affair in Canada merely proves that the O. B. U. idea of general strike, of complete cessation of all industrial activity, is economically unsound, and is not a practical scheme for attaining the desired ends of labor. The general strike is impossible because the other fellow controls the food storehouses and can eat three square meals a day while Labor starves. It is impracticable because all society—including women and children—suffer while the fight is on. And last but not least it is impossible because the rest of society will not permit it. Neither will the state permit it. If union men persist in refusing to turn a wheel industrially, the remainder of society will do the job for them. Self preservation is the first law of nature. Because of these irrefutable facts the O. B. U. was doomed to failure at the onset, and already it is recognized generally not as the One big union but as the One Big Failure.—Edmonton, Alberta, Free Press.

**PROPER USE OF WATER.**

The garden expert of the Spring Valley Water Company gives the following hints about watering:

Do your watering in the cool of the evening, not in the heat of the day. You'll get better results and save water. And it's pleasant exercise.

Don't play the hose too much. Dig your garden. Less irrigation and more irritation! Less water and more elbow grease!

When you turn on the sprinkler, don't go away and forget it. The water meter stays on the job—do likewise. Watchful waiting keeps down the water bill.

Don't drown your soil. It may get sour, and your plants will grow roots near the surface. Your garden doesn't relish a Johnstown flood!

If your hose leaks, mend it. You'll save water and keep your clothes dry.

Ten or fifteen minutes every other day is enough watering at this season for the average garden.

Remember that the park superintendent, who gets wonderful results, believes in "not too much or too little, but just enough water." He's a safe guide.

When you finish watering, turn the faucet off tight. If it leaks, get a new washer right away.

**WAR ORPHANS OF FRANCE.**

The children of France have not yet emerged from the shadow of the war. With peace assured, and a happier future opening before them, it becomes increasingly evident that the child life of France has suffered a shock from which it is difficult to rally; while the birth rate has dropped to 8 to each 1000 population.

The Fatherless Children of France, an American organization co-operating with a similar one in Paris of which Marshal Joffre is the head, reports that of the children receiving American aid to the extent of 10 cents a day under its plan of securing American godmothers for the little French war waifs, its records show an average of 700 children's deaths per month since the armistice. The help of the American godmothers came too late to save these undernourished, nerve-shocked little ones.

Mrs. Walter S. Brewster of Chicago, vice-chairman of the Fatherless Children of France, has been appointed chairman of a campaign to secure American aid for the 60,000 little war orphans whose names were on the lists of the organization as "unadopted" before the signing of the armistice. Ten cents will care for a child for an entire day; \$3.00 for a month; while for \$36.50 a year the donor may select a child from the lists at the organization's headquarters and be placed in correspondence with it. To adopt a child or make a donation write for information to Mrs. Walter S. Brewster, Room 634, 410 S. Michigan avenue, Chicago.

**CASH PRIZES.**

Nearly every lad who went overseas has an interesting story to tell—pathetic, amusing, or tender—of some child in France. Perhaps it is little Pierre who crept in to eat with him at mess; or Marcelline whom he found, white-faced and terror-stricken, in the cellar of a ruined house; or Henri, whose father was killed in the trenches and whose mother was taken to Germany by the enemy; or it may have been Aimee who insisted upon being adopted by the "Americaine." At any rate, there is always a story and a child.

For such stories as these, or simple ones telling of the friendship between the French child and the American soldier, 178 cash prizes are offered. Soldiers, sailors, marines, men and women who were in France during the war in any capacity, or their families, sweethearts or friends, are invited to compete for these prizes. Literary ability is not required. Anybody who can write a letter home can write well enough for the purpose of this contest. Conditions of the contest can be secured by writing "The Fatherless Children of France, Room 634, 410 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago." There is no expense attached to entering the contest, which is open to anybody who wants to compete. Mothers, sisters, sweethearts and wives should turn over their letters from Bill or Tom or Jack which they have been so proudly treasuring, and hunt up the references to the little French children. Just some one little incident told simply in a letter may win a prize!

**JOKE BY EMPLOYERS.**

Wheeling, W. Va., restaurant employers announce that they will not permit their employees—who work 12 hours a day—to organize, and the Wheeling Majority says:

"It reminds us of the joke the erswhile Emperors William and Franz Joseph sprung four or five years ago when they met and decided what they would allow the world to do. And that other joke, of long ago, when King Canute whipped the ocean with whips to make it obey. Jokes don't stick, and anything that gets in the way of the relentless laws of nature is a joke; sometimes it is sad, sometimes awful, but always it is a joke."

Phone Market 6725

UNION STORE

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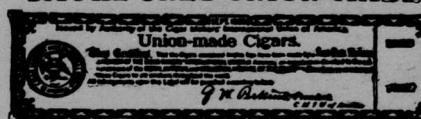
San Francisco

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**OVERALLS & PANTS**

UNION MADE

**ARGONAUT SHIRTS**

SMOKE ONLY UNION-MADE



• BLUE LABEL CIGARS

Phone Market 2355

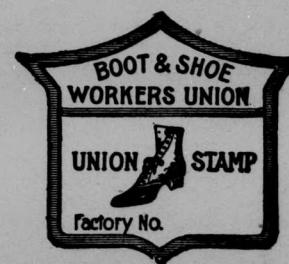
Yosemite Beer on Draught

**JOHN WIESE**

FINE WINES AND BEERS

Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

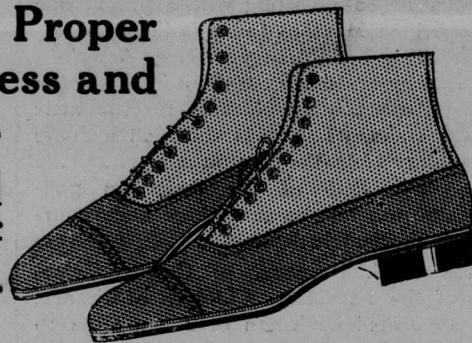
**Demand the Union Label**ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING  
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Allied Printing Trades Council on your  
Printing, it is not a Union Concern.Named shoes are frequently made in  
Non-union factories**DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE**No matter what its name, unless it  
bears a plain and readable impression  
of**This UNION STAMP**All shoes without the UNION STAMP  
are always Non-Union.Do not accept any excuse for Absence  
of the UNION STAMP.**BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION**

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely, Chas. L. Baine,  
Pres. Sec.-Treas.

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Equality of the Day--  
We take this Method  
for the Bettering of  
the Conditions of our  
Employees.**



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SATURDAY  
FROM  
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**Philadelphia Shoe Co.**  
625 MARKET STREET  
SAN FRANCISCO

525 FOURTEENTH ST.  
OAKLAND

**OPEN  
EVERY  
SATURDAY  
FROM  
8:30 TO 6**

## UNION LABOR PARTY SESSION.

Saturday evening, August 2d, the second session of the Union Labor party will be held in the Labor Temple. The platform committee will render its report and its recommendations acted upon. The committee to report on candidates may not report, but the intention is to submit a complete ticket for the coming city election. In the absence in the East of Chairman Thomas P. Garrity, Vice-Chairman Michael J. McGuire will preside. Representatives from practically every union in the city will attend the session.

## ORGANIZER APPOINTED.

President Kline of the Blacksmiths and Helpers' International Union has appointed Thomas J. O'Keefe as organizer for this organization on the Pacific Coast. Mr. O'Keefe took up his new duties last Monday and it is confidently expected that the entire Coast will soon be organized 100 per cent. The local organization here has been asking for the appointment of an organizer for some time and the membership is highly pleased with the selection made by President Kline.

## WELFARE PLAN FAILS.

The system of "welfare" work in the plants of the International Harvester Company has failed and restlessness is rampant among the employees, who are now discussing trade unionism. Recently the harvester trust organized a "company" union along the lines of Rockefeller's Colorado organization.

# CO-OPERATIVE MILK UNION MILK FROM ORGANIZED COWS

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